GREAT SPEECH OF GOV. WISE.

We give below some extracts from a speech delivered by Gov. Wise in Richmond, on the 20th of last month. The Governor spoke with reluctance; but being present at the meeting, the assemblage would not be refused. Among other things, he

"None of the old issues disturb me in times like these-about old and stale differences on mere party positions. There is a weight at this moment resting upon the minds of serious men, which is oppressive. You have heard of that past time which has tried men's souls. Times are coming, and are near upon us which will again try who are men, who are triflers, and who are traitors. (Enthusiastic cheers.)-You, whose minds are occupied in the way of ordinary business, may talk and feel as usual about a Presidential election; you are not called on, as I am, to think and feel about nothing else but the business of the State, the safety of her people, and you may not see the dangers around us as I do, because it is not so much your province as mine to look ahead and ask, "What is coming, and what shall be done for the Commonwealth?" though that, as patriots, is your concern as well as mine. But as for me, every moment, every hour almost-every hour, because the sma'l hours are taken from sleep to think-I say every moment is occupied in reflecting what must the Governor of Virginia do in the coming contingency. I feel that it is no time to trifle with, no time to hesitate, and yet no time to rashly anticipate anything, or to say lightly what shall be done.

Do not misunderstand me, sir. Dreadful as these responsibilities are, let no man do me the injustice to suppose that I am, at a moment like this, skulking from this responsibility. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Do not suppose that I regret you have placed me where I may be called upon in this border State first to act. You may have found-and would to God you had found-a stronger man to lean upon; but such as I am, physically, mentally and morally, I thank God that I am where I am, and that I am with you, prepared for the worst. (Cheers.) I need your assistance, and every man needs that of his neighbor; but if the worst comes to the worst, and the thunder, and the lightning, and the storm must rage, I say I shall meet it without fear. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The terms are presented to us, and we have to choose those which are most favorable to our interests. Each party now in the field holds out certain terms, and the question with us is, which are we to accept? I say, if there is a conservative party left in the country—the only national, the only Union loving party, whose flag waves and floats in every State of the confederacy-that party is the great Democratic party. (Loud cheers)

Now what is the issue-the alternative? With civil war raging in Kansas about slavery and its rights; with a black Republican mob scizing all the powers of the sovereign State of California, and hanging and banishing peaceable citizens, and imprisoning Supreme Judges; with incendiary revolution attempted in the popular branch of Congress, and for a time, aye, for a session of Congress successful, and within three votes of being finally successful; with the black knight, with vizor down, standing astride the limits of Virginia, and forbidding and preventing the reign of law for the protection of property and for safety in our limits. In this state of things, with these magazines ready to explode, with these burning plough-shares under our feet, whilst the strength of Fillmore is nothing, whilst the old Whig party is dissolved, whilst but two antagonisms are left, when the whole issue is slavery or abolition, Fremont or Buchanan, Democracy or dem--tell me, whether the issues are not terrible, for sheer sectionalism to rear a black flag in sixteen States of the Union only, where there is a numerical majority of a people without a tie or association with the property to be protected, and when it dares not raise its standard in the other fifteen States for fear of their penal laws? They are fearful issues; they are issues of peace or war-of civil war, of blood, disunion and death. (Tremendous cheers.) Sir, to tell me we should submit to the election of a black Republican, under circumstances like these. when the election would be an open, overt proclamation of public war, is to tell me that Virginia and her fourteen sister slave States are already subjugated and degraded-(cheers)-that the Southern people are without spirit and without purpose to defend the rights they know and dare not maintain .-

(Cheers.) When in Charlestown, Kanawha county, last year, I was told by the best authority that that town was paying \$80 a night to guard against the escape of fugitives from the salines of Kanawha. Was ever a stamp tax like that? Yet such is the tax already levied by black Republicanism upon us, from without our borders, and within our limits. What would be our burthens, if the whole Executive power of the federal government, great as it is, should be put into the hands of black Republicanism, by a proscriptive sectionalism, for the very purpose of invading our property in our very homes, at the hazard of our lives? Do sober, rational minds expect us to wait, and submit a moment, if the trust of that power shall be confided to demonism for such a purpose ! (Cheers.) Should John C. Fremont be thus elected by black Republicans, tell me, men who are jealous of your rights, would you dare trust him and his party, after the proclamations they have made, after the blood they have shed, after the losses and burthens they have already imposed? (Loud cheers.) I know not what you will do, for we have enemies in our midst, whom it behooves us to guard against with no less vigilance than against those beyond our limits; and we have men who set themselves up for the only true conservatives, who are wolves in sheep's clothing-men who pretend to be for Fillmore, but who would throw up their caps if John C. Fremont were elected. I do not hesitate to say that I believe there are many voters in the State of Virginia, ready to follow the leader of a party in this town who made that execrable speech at the African church, in his treason to his State, his kindred and his home, which he openly publishes. (Cheers.) I wish he had been battling for Fillmore alone; but the effect of his blows is to tend to the election of Fremont, Fillmore is an angel of light compared with Fremont. (Cheers.) God only knows what the real intent of the speech was, but I have no hesitation in saying that I regard John Minor Botts as utterly heedless of the effect of that speech, whether it tends to elect Fillmore or Fremont, so democracy would be defeated. It is more a more a Fremont than it is a Fillmore speech. I undertake to say to this agitator and disturber of our peace and unity among ourselves, that there is a Mayor in this city, a commonwealth's attorney, and a grand jury, and he had better look to the clauses of the penal statutes of the code of Virginia, which impose fine and imprisonment for the offence of speaking, writing or publishing matter tending to impair the value of property in slaves .-Draw up the indictment-summon a venire-read the statutes-introduce the offensive Wilmot proviso speech made years ago in Powhatan, I believe, and his speech made here a few weeks ago in the African church, a fit rostrum for its black Republicanism. Give both in evidence to prove his confessions and the quo animo of guilt or innocence; and if he could not be convicted, it would be because he would avail himself of some technical and formal defence. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I speak more as a citizenmore as a slaveholder-more as a Southern man, feeling deeply on this subject, than as one learned in the technicalities of the law, when I say, that if he has not violated the letter, he has violated the whole spirit of the laws for the protection of slave property. (Loud cheers.) He h ments and rallying cries to the New York Herald and Tribune; and he has raised a black flag in our very midst. A speech like this-an offence like this-cries to Heaven against one who ought to have let his right hand forget its cunning, and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth before he uttered treason to the hearth and home of the mother who bore him. (Tremendous cheers.) Rousing at the call of the State, now when every loyal spirit is planning for the public good-when the bravest hands are raised to strike for Virginia-if meanly lurking in our midst, one be found false to his trust, his honor and his home, who, scorning sanctions, human and divine, betrays his country and his State to her foes, and sells eternal honor for eternal shame, justice then reddens into wrath and demands the culprit for the great example, which will restore social order and reinstate the laws. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The worst of traitors is the traitor to his native land .-(Cheers.) He is-

A traitor to mankind, who in a cause,
What down the course of time will fire the world,
Rides not upon the lightning of the sky,
To save his country. (Tremendous cheers.)

I love the Union of the States better than any black Republican does. (Cheers.) I know of but one thing worse than disunion-but one, and that is dishonor. (Enthusiastic applause.) I have said it, and I repeat a thousand times, it is with the Union of the States as it is with the union of matrimonya good man, a good citizen, a good moralist, a good husband, a good father will bear anything, bear on, bear all, bear ever-all except one thing. The moment his honor is touched by a pin's point, he will burst the bonds of union, as the burning wythes were bursted by the vigorous limbs of the yet unshorne Nazarite. (Tremendous cheers.) I believe, and here proclaim it to you in the capital of the State over which I am constituted Governor, that the most conservative, the most patriotic thing you can do to preserve this Union, with all its blessings-and they are immeasurable and innumerable—is, to convince, in some stern, strong form of expression-soberly, seriously, calmly, with the purpose of men who know their rights and dare maintain them-convince these Northern demons and the traitors in your midst, that you will not bear dishonor; that you will not submit to be subdued; that you will not submit to be degraded by being provincialized. (Enthusiastic applause.) Convince them of this and your property s safe, your peace is safe, your country is safe. -(Cheers.) How will you convince them? I am waiting for your orders. (Loud cheers.) I want you to ask yourselves first, what will you do. If Buchanan is elected President of the United States there will be no aggression upon us by the government, and you will have nothing to do. You have only to go on and keep the peace-sit still under your own vine and fig tree, and all will remain happy and united, and your blessings-so far as government protection and executive action are concerned -will be left unmarred. At all events we shall have a respite. (Enthusiastic applause.)

But the fearful alternative is, what will you do i the black Republican candidate is elected? If Buchanan is not to be elected, God grant that Fillmore, as he is a man of patriotism and principle-for l take great pleasure in testifying to his being a good man, though on the subject of slavery an abolitionist, as I know him to be from nearly eleven years service with him in Congress-I say God grant that he may be elected if Buchanan is not. But, sir, he is out of sight in this race. He will serve to distract and divide neighbor from neighbor in the South, and to fuse foes in the North. His name will serve to shield some bad men who really do not mean an honest, bona fide support to him. (Loud cheers.)-It will serve to keep off some good men and divide them from the Democracy, though I am glad to see that the best of them are beginning to concede that Democracy is the only hope of safety. But, if Fremont is elected, is it a wrong, they will ask, that one man is elected instead of another? Never will I say that that is a wrong. Fremont is nothing. (Cheers.) He is less than nothing in my estimation. (Enthusiastic cheers.) He is but a mere personation of black Republicanism, the bearer of the black flag. (Cheers.) The question will not be, shall Fremont reign over you and me? but it will be, shall the black flag be crected, shall the higher law be executed by the President of the United States over the reign of the constitution and the laws? Shall property be invaded with impunity? Yes, you will find hundreds that will say-they begin already to say: "Oh! wait! -wait for some over act-wait for him to do some wrong!" Tell me, will any person entertaining feelings of self-respect, having the spirit and courage of a man, wait to prepare for war whilst its cloud is in the horizon, until after the declaration of war is

I believe, confidently believe, that the God of nations has an eve over the destinies of this land, and that the eyes of the people will be opened before the day of election, and that they will not be allowed to strike the blows of blind giants upon the constitution, and thereby involve all in one indiscriminate ruin. (Loud cheers.) I hope and trust in God that we shall be saved from such a calamity.-(Cheers.) He is a deadly enemy to his country: he is a dastard; he is a demon; he is guilty of the sin of Cain : he is the worst of murderers-a fratricide, who would, without sufficient cause, light the flames of civil war. But.

Rather than wear dishonored chains, Or follow captives at the trophied car, Give us again the wildness of our woods, And the ficree freedom of our great forefathers.

(Tremendous cheering.) I would preach peace. would vote for peace-peace and honor. (Cheers.) Look up to heaven, or, turning, look down upon the carth of our native land, and ask yourselves, tell yourselves the answer to the question, which is everlastingly occurring to me-what will you do if this proclamation of war is made? Do you ask me what will do? I say to you that I reserve my answer for the present. Considering the question deliberately, calmly, and being well fortified in the thought, I deliberately say to you, that I will do whatever you will back me in, to save or to die. (Tremendous applause.) I am making no threats. I will remember the oath I have taken to preserve the constitution and defend the rights of the people-I will fight for them, if I must fight, to save, not to destroy. (Enthusiastic applause.) War is a terrible thing, and we all have to remember that if it begins, it will not only be the North against the South, it will be a civil war of neighborhoods for liberty against despotism-for right against power. (Cheers.) Our enemies will remember, that if they have a minority in Virginia, we have a minority in New England, New York and Ohio, and everywhere North. If they have their fifty or sixty thousand left them in the State of Virginia, in every Northern State we have hundreds of thousands of arms that are with us (Tremendous cheers.) You have more than your own power at home. The saddest reflection to me is, that in such a crisis there will be found many traitors among us. But if we may have enough to do with these few at home, the Black Republicans have enough to do with the thousands that are still left in the Northern States, to battle for the Union and the rights of all. (Tremendous cheers.) Virginia has not depopulated herself without some return of the bread she has cast on the waters. There is many a heart in every State of the Union that has gone from the home of a Virginia family; many an arm that was conceived in the womb of a Virginia mother that will, when the dogs of war are let slip, be raised in vindication of her rights. (Loud cheers.) We have friends across the water too, as well as foes, who will cry havoc in such a war. (Cheers.) What they consider our very weakness we will prove to be our strength. With a proper knowledge of military discipline, I will prove that our faithful slaves can and will repel the Black Republicans, and their traitorous allies, who may invade us."

ALL QUIET IN KANSAS.—What will the freedom shriekers do now? The Missourians have retired from Kansas to their homes; and Lane and his band of loafers and ragamuffins have fled from Kansas. taking with them everything they could lay their hands upon as so much booty. They have gone to Nebraska, to prey upon the people of that quiet and prosperous Territory, and from thence will make forays in whatever quarter plunder may be obtained. They will be a curse to Nebraska if they stay there

But there is peace in Kansas. Henceforth the laws will be executed in the only way in which they ought to be, by the civil authorities, and the scenes of violence and disorder which have too long distract-

ed that Territory will be of rare occurence We congratulate the people who yet remain there, and whose destiny is associated with that of the new Territory, upon this result. We congratulate the country upon the cessation of civil strife, and trust that it will be long before such a scene is again presented. We sympathize with the black republicans in the misfortune attending this closing up of their manufactory of lies, at the same time that the country will feel relieved from the shame which has been brought upon it by the coinage and constant circulation of so many and such startling falsehoods. What will become of the shriekers for freedom now? How can they manage to keep up the agitation and excitement until the presidential election is over? Where will the preachers of the North find tales of horror sufficient to fill up their sermons for the next five Sundays? What new magazines of detraction and calumny can they open upon the South with which to mislead their too credulous followers? These and many other like questions present themselves on the simple annunciation that that there is peace in Kansas. Long may it continue there!

St. Louis Republican of Sept. 24.

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

The Speech of the Honorable B. F. Hallett. We have read with great pleasure the speech of this gentleman, recently delivered in Maine, and it is with feelings of triumph that we give some extracts from it. We can show by them how our friends (who are the friends of the whole South) speak to the people of the North. There is no mincing of language-no Fillmorean suavity and oilyness, but the plain, out-spoken truth. If anything in the world could open the eyes of the American party in Georgia, it is the sentiments of such a man as Hallet. In the very hot-bed of Abolitionism-Boston, he dares to live and entertain such sentiments. Show us anything like it anywhere North

of Mason & Dixson's line. There are thousands of men at the North, holding exactly such opinions, who call upon the South to strengthen their hands, and that they will fight the battle upon the broad ground of equality and justice; and yet there are men at the South with such palpable evidence of the right path to follow, and absolutely nothing to recommend their own party. who persist in clinging to the last rag of an Ex-Presidential vestment, as the pieces of the "trice cross'

were treasured by the bigots of a credulous age. While Mr. Fillmore in his letters and speeches. invariably dodges the great question, and talks about "the constitution and his past career," Mr. Hallet meets the issue at the threshold, and thus speaks

" THE SLAVE POWER."

Be not deceived by a name. The power they stigmatize as the slave power is that Democratic Power, acting by democratic majorities South and North. which has made this county democratic; which has preserved the equality of States and the vitality of the Union, by sustaining a national government of expressly delegated powers, instead of a consolidated government of undefined usurping powers. It is that Democratic power which acquired Louisiana and the free navigation of the Miss'ssippi in 1803 .- admitted her as an equal State in 1812,-sustained the second war of Independence, -purchased Florida in 1814.-annexed Texas in 1845,-conquered a peace with Mexico in 1848,-extended our borders to the Pacific in 1849, and laid the foundation of an empire of States along its endless shores. It is that power which in the half century of our Union, has expanded this Republic from thirteen to thirty-one States. It is the political power, moreover, which has given us by its votes eleven democratic administrations, and under them formed and established everygreat measure of finance and of domestic policy that has agitated the country, until all parties have acquiesced in their final settlement by the Democratic party. If that is "the Slave power" against which demagogues, political parsons, law breakers, and union haters rail, mark it well brother democrats of the North !- it is the progressive, conservative, democratic and constitutional power of this Union, North and South! [And when Northern democrats, misled by that false cry against their brethren, shall shake hands with Northern fusionists, or Southern know-nothings, to strike down that power, they will deliver the Constitution, the Union and the Democracy bound hand and foot, over to their worst enemies.

I chailenge our opponents to name any one great measure of national policy, any act of progress and enlargement of our country and its liberties; any prominent and enduring legislation at home or diplomacy abroad, that has not been made a part of our laws and institutions by democratic administrations chosen and sustained by the votes of Southern ern minorities! The local fact that Southern democrats held slaves, has no more to do with the democratic power which has prevailed in this Union, than the fact that Southern federalists and Southern know-nothings owned slaves. And never did you hear this false cry of "slave power" raised against those slaveholders at the South, who have joined with the federalists, the whigs, the know-nothings, or the freesoilers of the North to put down democratic administrations. Mark that democrats, and take a lesson from it. When your opponents cry "slave power," they mean, just what the Hartford convention federalists meant in 1814, the democratic

AGGRESSION OF THE SOUTH.

Hence, sectional division was the first aggression of the North upon the South, not because it held slaves, but because it held Thomas Jefferson and democratic votes enough, when combined with the then few Northern Democratic States, to twice elect him to the Presidency.

Upon the second election of Mr. Jefferson, it was plain that the lost political power of New England could be regained only by putting down the Southern Democratic States, and preventing the admission of new States from the South and West, which have always come in democratic States. To aid this sectional policy there was but one subject upon which the people of the States disagreed precisely according to geographical lines. That was domestic slavery; the cry of "slavery!" The Hartford Convention seized upon the geographical element of discord to divided and conquer the united Southern and Northern Democracy. The first movement in that Convention was against what they then denounced, just as our opponents do now, "the preponderance of the slave power." They demanded of the South as the conditions of continuing the Un-

First.-That slaves should not be counted as threefifths of the population required to make up the ratio of representation.

Second.-That a two-thirds vote in Congress should be required to admit any new State, to lay an embargo, and to declare war.

Third, - And in so many words they " Resolved that no person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

In the same spirit the Know Nothing Convention. (Feb. 22, 1856,) laid down their narrow platform, pledging the party to "the advancement to all political stations, executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic, of those only who are Americans by birth,education, and training."

These changes in government it was proposed to effect not in the mode provided for amending the Constitution, but, after the manner of the attempted revolution in Kansas, by conventions chosen by the people in each State, outside of the Constitution.

Massachusetts with her Hartford Convention bill was at the head of that geographical party of disunion then, as with her "personal liberty" nullification bill, she is at the head of the geographical disunion party of black republicans and know nothings, now.

Does any party exist, which will maintain that the Hartford Convention of 1814 was not a geographical, sectional organization of the federal North against the democratic South? There were then nine non-slave-holding and nine slave-holding States in the Union. Every Northern State except Vermont. Pennsylvania, and Ohio, were in the opposition.-Every slave-holding State except Delaware was democratic.

WHO HOLDS THE HARTFORD CONVENTION CREED? I have given you from the record, the creed of the first geographical sectional party formed in this country. Where is that creed now? In the Coalition Conventions of the "Republicans" and "North Americans" that nominated Mr. Fremont, and also in the Convention of "South Americans" and seced. ing Northern know nothings, that nominated Mr Fillmore.

The first geographical party failed in its purpose to conquer the democratic South or dissolve the Union, because Pennsylvania and New York repudiated the sectionalism of Massachusetts. The democrats of the North could not then be misled by this false cry against "the slave power." to join in that sectional conspiracy against the Union. They well understood that the slave representation which was denounced then, just as it is now, was not only a condition of the Union under the Constitution, but in no wise unjust or unequal, because the slaves of the South, as a portion of its population, so far were a substitute for, and displaced free population, and therefore should be counted in the ratio of representation. Strange, indeed it is, that those who hold that a slave is a whole man, should complain that he is allowed to count as three-fifths of a man! But no slave-holder has, on account of his slaves, any more votes at the ballot box than any other voter North or South.

That I utter no idle words in this history of the first geographical party to divide the Union, I will

prove to you, by the testimony of John Quincy Adams, who is accounted by the anti-slavery party one of their prophets. In his letter, written while he was President of the United States, to Harrison Gray Otis, Dec. 26, 1828, Mr. Adams affirmed that

the design of the Northern leaders was-"The establishment of a Northern Confederation; and this plan was so far matured that the poposal had been made to an individual, at the proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movement, which it was foreseen would be necessary for carrying it into execution. The interposition of a kind Providence, averted the most deplorable of catastrophes, and turning over to the receptacle of things last upon earth, they adjourned the Convention from Hartford to Boston, extinguished, by the mercy of heaven may it be forever, the projected New Eng-

land confederacy." That is the history of the past, and by the blessing of the God of our fathers, such will be the history of the second Northern conspiracy, to violate the injuctions of Washington, by arraying one section of the Union against the other.

And what is this second combination to elect a President by Northern votes, and outlaw fifteen States of this Union? Is it not the lineal descendant of the sectional Hartford Convention? I have given you the political doctrines of that Convention, on the only two issues which the opponents of the democratic party now raise in the Presidential election, slavery and foreign born.

The Hartford Convention laid down as their platform, no more slave representation, no more slave States, no more foreign born to hold any civil office in the United States.

That was their political bible, when they opposed James Madison, the war of 1812, and the admission of Louisiana as a slave holding State. Whose bible is it now? The Democrats? No. It is the mixed up creed of a combined party, known as the black republican, known nothing-American, free soil antislavery, fusion party. That is the sectional geographical party of 1856, the lineal descendant of the sectional geographical party of 1814.

Is it not so? War upon the South, the admission of no more Southern States with equal rights with the old States to establish or reject domestic slavery as they may elect, and the prohibition by Congress of slavery in all the common territory of the United States, which belongs alike to South and North. That is the black side of the picture. Hartford Convention in every shade, perspective and foreground. On the other side, is the same old dogma of proscription of all foreign born.

Am I not right then; historically, politically, precisely right, in affirming that the creeds of the only sectional, geographical parties ever organized in any number of States to sever the North and South are the same in principle and purpose, one and indivisi-

Some of the fruits of black Rebublicanism.— We have already before us some of the frightful fruits of black republicanism, or, more fitly speaking, of negro worshipping. The following appears in a late number of the Indiana State Sentinel: "On Wednesday last a most unfortunate and la-

mentable occurrence took place at Noblesville, in Indiana. The circumstances, as stated to us by men of character and veracity, are these: Three or four white men were at a small grocery at Noblesville, near the east-road bridge, and were inside in peaceable conversation among themselves. A negro, with a swaggering air, probably slightly intoxicated, came into the room and made use of loud words, and Northern democrats against Northern and South- | saying that he was a Fremont man, and wanted to kill at least twenty Buchanan men. One of the white men told him to leave the room, but the negro refused. The white man then took hold of him, the negro resisting. The white man soon put him out; but the negro was for fight, and the white man gave him a pretty severe thrashing. After this was over, and the white man had gone into the house again. and had shut the door, the negro came back again and swore he would kill twenty white men before he stopped. He stuck his head into an open window near the door and saw where the men were standing, and then came to the door, stuck his arm in with a pistol in his hand, and shot Mr. William Edwards in the breast, which shooting caused the death of Edwards in less than ten minutes. The negro was immediately seized, examined, and committed to jail. Mr. Edwards was a peaceable, worthy citizen, and, instead of being a Democrat, he was a supporter of Fremont."

> We copy the following from a late number of the Baltimore County Advocate: "On Monday afternoon a party of colored per-

sons were returning from a pic nic in Black River Neck, and when on the Philidelphia turnpike, near Herring Run, they were met by two Irishmen. The negroes, finding themselves the strongest party, made an assault upon the whites. The affair occurred near the tavern of Daniel Sapp, who was very badly beaten; and a driver of one of the omnibusses had his head severely cut with a stone. The negroes, becoming patriotic, commenced cheering for Fremont, tore down a Democratic pole, and trampled the flag in the dust! Seventeen of them have since been arrested." A gentleman residing in Colorado county, Texas,

thus speaks in a late letter of an attempted insurrection in that State:

"The committee entered upon their duties, and in a short time they were in full possession of the facts of a well organized and systematized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends. The committee found in their possession a number of pistols, bowie knives, guns, and ammunition. Their passwords of organization were adopted, and their motto,

'leave not a shadow behind." Saturday, the 6th instant, was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damning designs .-At a late hour at night all were to make one simultaneous, desperate effort, with from two to ten apportioned to nearly every house in the county, to kill all the whites save the above exception, plunder their homes, take their horses and arms, and fight their way on to a 'free State.'"

If the free blacks of the North and the slaves of the South are incited by the black Republicans to the commission of such acts as are recorded in the above extract, what will be the state of feeling among them should Fremont be elected?

CHEERING NEWS FROM OHIO. - The advices now daily received from Ohio are of a character to fully warrant the confident tone assumed by the Democratic press of that State. The Cincinnati Enquirer of Friday last says: "The Hon. George E. Pugh, who for the last two

weeks has been speaking daily to the Democracy of Ohio, has returned to this city, it being indispensably necessary for the benefit of his voice and lungs that he should have the benefit of a few days' relaxation from his arduous labors. In the course of a week or two he hopes to be able to fulfil some appointments for the benefit of that noble cause in which his whole heart is concentrated, and of which he is one of the ablest advocates. Mr. Pugh gives the most graphic account of the Democratic meetings he has attended. He never witnessed before, in our most prosperous campaigns, such immense and enthusiastic assemblages. They are utterly unparalleled in our political history, and, we believe, are the forerunners of a glorious Democratic victory at the coming elections. From Mr. Pugh's accounts in with an immense volume in favor of the Democratic cause, we do not wonder at the blank consternation which the woolley-heads betray in this vicinity. They see the handwriting on the wall plainly manifest, in unmistakable characters, that Ohio is destined to vote for James Buchanan. Never were men more deceived than the black Republicans at a distance in regard to popular sentiment in Ohio."

THE CANVASS .- We are authorized to announce that Wm. F. Martin, Esq., our Elector, will resume the canvass on Tuesday of Superior Court in Perquimans-and will follow the Courts through the balance of the circuit.

It is due to Mr. Martin to state that after fulfilling three appointments, and while on his way to meet another engagement, he was suddenly called home by the death of a brother. We are pleased to learn that his powerful appeals were making a most favorable impression wherever he addressed the people, and we have entire confidence that his canvass will redound greatly to the advantage of our cause. Dem. Pioneer.

For the Standard. LETTER FROM PINEBUR MOCCASIN.

NURBER 10.

Moccasinville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856.

Mr. Printurs of the Standard : I haven't writ to you sence the August elecshuns. knowed you was satisfied with the result, and you knowed I was satisfied, and there was no use talkin' about it. We did well up here in the mountains then, but we are gwine to do better in November .-Joe Smithers and a few others like him is still for Filmore and Donelson; and they make no bones of sayin' they'd vote for Fremont or Rainum before they would for Buchanan or any other dimicrat, and I make no bones of tellin' them they are traturs now and would have bin tories in our Revolushun. The only difference I can see betwixt Fremont and Arnold, or betwixt Arnold and Rainum is this: Arnold left his country and Fremont and Rainum didn't.

I don't know a single Filmore man in this rejun that is respectable. They say they are for Donelson or the devil or any sich thing to beat the dimicrats. But our court cums on next week and I think most of the rascals will be in jail about the elecshun time; for Joe Smithers and nearly all his crew is indited for swarin', stealin', and other crimes. Buchanan and Breckinridge will git jest about all the

But my object in writin' you this letter is to give you sum of my idees about what they call the old line Whig convenshun that met at Bawltymore last month. Now, about the time them Know-nuthins was hustlin' out of the gravel pit with our dogs after them, they was in a ridiculous posishun; but they was sumwhat excusable, for they hadn't sot the dogs on themselves. But these so-called old line Whigs have no excuse at all, for they have put themselves in a posishun still more ridiculous. The fact is there wasn't any genewyne old line Whigs at Bawltymore. That convenshun was got up by and composed of a parsel of old bankrupt Whigs that had long ago sold out all their stock in trade to the Know-nuthins. They went to Bawltymore as the willin' slaves

or hired tools of Know-nuthinism, pretendin' to give over sumthin' more to their master, when, in truth, they had no more to give. The real, genewyne old line Whigs-them that had principle and independence enuf to keep out of culvertism-is not gwine to ratify the deed of gift makin' them over to darklanternism; but they will obey the dictates of patriotism and vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. -Self-respect will prevent them from votin' for Filmore and Donelson.

I know several of the delegits to Bawltymore, and I don't know one of them but had already give in his adheshun to Know-nuthinism. There was old Governor Morehead-and I'm afraid he has more head than heart-that presided over a big K. N. man face divine" to GLASS, in all the natural coors, known mass meetin' in Gilford to which every body was as Ambrotypes. Also, pictures on Ivony which cannot be invited to cum and bring provishuns for two days. There he made about 40 K. N. speeches, and rendered a schedule of all his old line Whiggery. He went to Bawltymore and made a speech about the seven stars, moon, ellen-yard, Job's coffin, the milky way and fiery tailed comics, and so forth; hisself the most comical old peace of federal rubbish in the whole conglommerashun of broken down, used up politishuns that composed the convenshun.

Next cums Gov. Grayham, or old Mr Grimes, as they call him up here. I learn that he made a speech last summer in a K. N. meetin'; and yet he goes to Bawltymore as a old line Whig. He went and bawled and then cum back home, where he is likely to stay. In 1852 he was a Filmore deserter, but in 1856 he goes after Mr. Filmore, who, in the mean time, had deserted Whiggery. Thus he twists away from Filmore-Filmore twists away from the Whig party-and then with a kind of double twist by both of them, they but right up together and say howdy. What a ridiculous figger the old sinner cuts, and all jest because he hates democracy and loves offis.

Then there was Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, of your City, who, as I seed by the Standard sum time ago, made a speech in a Filmore and Donelson meetin', where he took Filmore in one hand and the Bible in t'other, and went it blind,-holdin' on to the Bible as long as it suited him, but clingin' to Filmore through thick and thin, provided only that he did not turn dimicrat. Yet he, too, went to Bawltymore as a old line Whig, without spot or blemish.

And then I hear of one Banks, a furriner, that also went to Bawltymore and went for Filmore-the very man that had taken a oath to proscribe him .-Of course he can have no respect for himself, and therefore he can't expect any body else to have any for him. If there was menny furriners like him, I'd go in for stoppin' them from cumin' to our shores. From these four delegits we may learn the char-

acter of the whole. And aint they a nice set of fellers to speak for old line Whigs?-to try to steal and transfer old line Whigs by a deed of gitt?-Every one of them was rotten with Know-nuthinism before they went to Bawltymore. They got up the convenshun as a Know-nuthin' trick, thinkin' old line Whigs was a set of fools and would do jest as they sed. I don't know how it is in other parts, but about here the old line Whigs say they feel indignant at sich an attempt to cheat them. They say they used to like Mr. Filmore, but he left them, and they are under no obligashuns to foller him, especially when they find him in sich bad company as that of Donelson, Know-nuthins and abolishunists. They say that even now they could vote for Filmore, but they can't go Donelson and Know-nuthinism .-They say that the Bawltymore convenshun was nuthin' but a K. N. humbug, which is proved by the fact that they swallowed the whole ticket, Donelson and all; and now they intend to lay party aside for the present and go for Buchanan, the only man that can beat the black republicans.

There is sum other pints I wanted to tech on, but I'm tired now, and must put it off till another time. We'll send you down sum of the hevvest mountain thunder next November that ever you heard. That of last August was only a little clap compared with our next. We're gwine to do our part of the 25,000 majority for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

OUR ELECTORAL CANDIDATE.-It is not our pur-

Yourn til deth, PINEBUR MOCCASIN.

pose to print an idle compliment in what we have to say of the manner in which Mr. Settle, the Democratic candidate for Elector in our District, is sustaining the cause, and winning laurels for himself. We have heard him speak on several occasions during the canvass, and we say in all sincerity and candor, that he is one of the best speeakers we have ever heard upon the stump. His arguments are clear, striking, and to the point; and his manner of applying them interests the mind and commands the attention, and there is a a peculiarity in his whole bearing and address, which is extremely agreeable and winning. We had the pleasure of hearing him on Tuesday last, at Lexington, where Gen. Leach spoke in reply; and not only did he sustain himself with marked ability, but his effort was, in our estimation, a complete triumph. Such was the impression of the Democracy present, all of whom were highly pleased with his speech. Winston Sentinel.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHILG.—We see that the Republican press are making a fuss over a foolish letter of "Hon. S. D. Ingham, of Pa., Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson," who they say has "come out" for Fremont! This Ingham was one of the first Cabinet of Gen. Jackson, who quarreling about some petticoat question, was dismissed by the Old Hero, and who has since sunk into oblivion. It is over twenty six years since this Ingham was dismissed from the Democratic party. New York Day Book.

PROSPERTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS .- Our neighbor of the Daily News comes out this morning in enlarged dimensions, betokening a steady growth and increased popularity. The Journal of Commerce also announces a large accession to its daily subscribers, giving it now a circulation of about 7,000. These facts show that Democratic principles are popular, and that the people are determined to support the papers which upho!d their interests. New York Day Book.

STILL ANOTHER !- J. C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, known as an influential old-line whig, has taken the stump in favor of Mr. Buchanan. He made a most eloquent and forcible speech, on Wednesday evening, at Germantown. Friday evening he addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Flowertown, and on Saturday evening at Branchtown, in company with several others. He meets with an enthusiasiic reception everywhere.

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION.

EVERETT, THE AMERICAN MAGICIAN, TO GETHER with his Talented Company, will be death and light them. turn and open at Raleigh on the 15th and 16th October. turn and open at Kaleign on the tons and four october, in which occasion they will redouble their efforts to vary the entertainment and answer the applause every where is

There will be a Day Performance on Thursday the last at 3 o'clock, P. M. October 4, 1856. No half-price.

Accommodation Train for the State Pair at Office R. & G. R. R. Co. A N EXTRA TRAIN WILL LEAVE HEXDERSON on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of October,

Leave Henderson at 7.15 a. m. Arrive at Kittrell's at 7. Franklinton 8.05; Pacific 8.38; Forestville 8.55; Huntsvill 9.15; Raleigh 9.50. Returning, will leave Raleigh at 4 9.15; Kaleign 2.50. Returning, m. Arrive at Huntsville at 4.30; Forestville 4.50; Page 5.10; Franklinton 5.30; Kittrell's 6.15; Henderson 6.5

Accommodation Train for the Henderson Fair. AN Extra Train will leave Warrenton Depot on the sp. , and 10th days of October, as follows: Leave Warrenton at 7.45, a. m. A rive at Ridgeway

Roanoke Valley Junction 8.15; Henderson 8.45. turning, will leave Henderson at 5 p. m. Arrive at Res oke Valley Junction at 5.25; Ridgeway 5.40; Warrenton et Sassengers for either Fair will go and return for half Passengers for either Pair will go and return for his price, by purchasing a return ticket. They are requested to be punctual, as the Trains will leave promptly.

R. A. HAMILTON, President

1900 Acres of Land for Sale. WILL SELL FROM ONE TO THIRTEEN HEY DRED Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the Ring There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any this section of the country, and is offered lower than at such land can be bought for in this or any of the Leighbour ing counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a res. dence can be made, from one to one and a half tribes from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pin Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary buildings, all new. Another tract contains 2000 acres, at a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without iungo ments. A third tract contains 85 acres fine change land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desir-ble. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has fi advantage of a choice cow and hog range.

> Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., X. C. "Oh wad some power the giftie gi'e us,

NEILL MeDUGALD.

To see oursels as ithers see us. At the Daguerrean Gallery of Havens & Mallon your win R. MALLON, (OF THE FIRM.) HAS JUST returned from the Northern cities where he acquired all the new styles of Daguerreotyping, as well as the late and most approved modus operandi of transferring the

Don't forget that we color Ambrotypes as natural as li and warrant a likeness. We keep a large_assortment of Daguerreotype and Am-brotype stock on hand which will be sold to the trade at the lowest cash pries.

BATH REGULATOR. Havens & Mallon's Nitrate of Silver Bath Regulator for Ambrotypes, to make an old Bath work as good as a new one, to prev nt "fogging," specking, &c., will be sent as any part of the Union. Freight pre-paid on the receipt ten dollars. Raleigh, October 1, 1856.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS. THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF and Machinist business in all their various branches. Fourdering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Batker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gas, Corn

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 15 years and have several experienced workmen in my enbloyment. I am versed in the various improvements.-Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my since e thanks for the liberal patropage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pol locksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B JOHNSON. Mill-Wright and Machinist. April 5, 1856.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dve.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to bair or skin. Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1889, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous bre. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust,

as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.
Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued. Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 283 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers. The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel

plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. 283 Broadway, New York. For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.

April 21, 1856.

5000 Lbs. Family Bacon-1000 Pairs Shocs

KEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, THAT I AM selling, and will continue to sell, low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. I have in store alarge lot of leather, together with a general assortment of Greeries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, lest old and common liquors, &c., &c., which I will sell winds sale or retail. Call and see for yourself, 4th door from R. B. Smith's old stand, North side of Hargett street, as I am determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, I hope, by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. JORDAN WOMBLE

N. B. Jugs, Decanters, and Tumblers will be loaned to the members of the ensuing Legislature, and liquors famished on the best terms.

J. W. Sept. 23, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF JAS. D. NEW-som are requested to send me the amount of their respective claims, with interest added to the 1st day of October. Notice is also given to persons who gave notes to me, (that are now due,) to please make payment. I can be found at Lawrence's Hotel during our Superior Court week, or at Rolesville.

JOHN M. FLEMING, Trustee. Sept. 23, 1856. NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE PROPOSALS FOR the erection of College Buildings at Davidson College,

to cost from 30 to \$50,000, the buildings to be of brick on rock foundation, three-stories high, covered with tin. The contractor to furnish all the materials, and complete the work. Plans and specifications will be exhibited by the Chairman, at any time, after the 1st of December. contract will be closed at Charlotte, on the 18th day of December. Any member of the committee will communicate information on the subject to persons desiring to contract for the Buildings. DRURY LACY, Chairman, D. C.

Charlotte, N. C. J. W. OSBORNE, JOHN KNOX, Chesterville, S. C. DANIEL COLEMAN, Concord, N. C. ARCH. BAKER, | Salisbury, N. C. D. A. DAVIS.

M. B. GRIER, Wilmington, N. C. 1151-wew. Sept. 19, 1856. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---P177
County.—In Equity.—John S. Brown and others vs.
Peleg W. Spencer and wife, and others.

In this case it appearing to the Court, that Benj. Stan-cill, Francis Stancill, John Wallace, Wm. Wallace, David Reed and Harriet, his wife, Guilford Reed and Elizabeth, his wife, Benj. B. Williams, Ruel M. Staneill, Godfrey Stancill, Benjamin Stancill, Jane Stancill, Aretta Damel, C. Druer and wife, Elizabeth, Ruel Stancill, Elizabeth Stan cill, John W. Wallace, Mary C. Wallace, and Juseph Benja Wallace are not residents of this State; It is therefore of dered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said

defendants to make their personal appearance at the next term f this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judg ment, pro confesso, will be taken as to them, and heard at cordingly. Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County. GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Pitt County. Sept. 23, 1856.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GRAN VILLE County, Superior Court of Law and Equits

September Term, A. D., 1856.

Ordered by His Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Granville after on the said, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the said, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the said, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the said, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the said, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the said, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the said, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the said, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the said. fourth Monday of November next, and continue for the weeks; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thered The Sheriff suitors and witnesses in civil cases are here by notified of the order and required to attend accordings. As no State business will be done, defendants and

tesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required EUGENE GRISSOM, C. Oxford, Sept. 8, 1856.